

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A drive circuit for use in a liquid crystal display supplies source signals from a source driver to pixel electrodes through switching by means of TFTs according to scan signals from a gate driver, includes a reference voltage generator circuit for adjusting potential differences between the pixel electrodes and a common electrode so as to compensate for the effects of variations in drain voltages caused by parasitic capacity in the TFTs and compensate for irregularities in DC voltage caused by asymmetry in properties between an active matrix substrate and an opposite substrate sandwiching a liquid crystal layer. The reference voltage generator circuit is composed of a reference voltage generator circuit for shifting the voltage levels of the source signals supplied by the source driver equally for all the pixel electrodes. Thus, the drive circuit for use in a liquid crystal display is applicable to portable electronics operative without necessarily performing periodical D/A conversions and includes the reference voltage generator circuit running on a reduced power supply.

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